



A Cotswold Village Store - G. F. Nicholls

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“**Images Of Old England**” is a collection of artwork based on public domain books of the following authors:

Pages 5 - 17 G. F. Nicholls – **Cotswolds Water-Colours**

Pages 18 - 22 William Matthison – **Cambridge**

Pages 23 - 27 E. Harrison Compton – **Chester Water-Colours**

Pages 28 - 33 A. Heaton Cooper - **English Lakes: Water-Colours**

Pages 34 - 38 Wilfrid Ball - **Hampshire Water-Colours**

Pages 39 - 43 J. Hamilton Hay – **Liverpool**

Pages 44 - 48 Sutton Palmer – **Surrey**

Pages 49 - 62 Fred Whitehead – **Warwickshire**

Pages 63 - 69 Sutton Palmer - **The Heart Of Scotland**



G.F. Nicholls Old Houses, Broadway



G. F. Nicholls NORTH COTSWOLDS, FROM WILLERSEY

George Frederick Nicholls was a painter who was born in Staines in 1857, and is listed in the 1911 census as an artist. His illustrations for “Cotswolds Water-Colours” and “Cornwall” are illustrated books forming a topographical section of the Elizabeth Treffry Cornish Collection at the Hypatia Trust, Penzance. He died in Horspath, Oxfordshire, in 1939.

Willersey is a village in Gloucestershire, South West England, situated close to the boundary with Worcestershire, West Midlands region and southwest of Evesham. It is an old village with much character. The name Cotswold is popularly attributed the meaning "sheep enclosure in rolling hillsides", incorporating the term, wold, meaning hills. The English Place-Name Society has for many years accepted that the term Cotswold is derived from Codesuualt of the 12th century or other variations on this form, the etymology of which was given, 'Cod's-wold', which is 'Cod's high open land'.



G. F. Nicholls A COTSWOLD SHEEP PASTURE

One of the world's most beautiful and rare sheep comes from the hills of the Cotswolds in England, less than 20 miles from the Welsh border. They are thought to be descended from a long wool introduced by the Romans in the first century A.D. This prototype sheep gave birth to the Cotswold, Lincoln and Leicester. The Cotswold was well established by the 15th Century and the wealth obtained from these "gentle giants" paid for many of the great Cathedrals and churches in England, most notable Gloucester Cathedral.

Cotswold sheep are usually calm and friendly. They mostly have white faces, but their faces are occasionally mottled with some light grey or tan hairs. Small black spots may occur on the "points" (non-woolly portions of legs, ears, and face), but the wool itself is white. Kemps (coarse hairs) are normally absent from the wool. Cotswold sheep do not have the tight-flocking instinct of western range sheep, preferring to spread out and graze enclosed pastures more uniformly.



G. F. Nicholls MARKET HALL, CHIPPING CAMPDEN



G. F. Nicholls EBRINGTON

Ebrington is a village and civil parish in Gloucestershire, England, about 2 miles (3.2 km) from Chipping Campden. It has narrow lanes and tiny streets of Cotswold stone houses and cottages, many of which are thatched.

Ebrington Manor has existed at Ebrington since the 14th century; it is owned by the Fortescue family who also had estates in Exmoor.

There are many monuments to the family including one to Sir John Fortescue in his robes as Lord Chief Justice. Sir John died in 1476. Near Ebrington is the National Trust property of Hidcote Manor with notable Cotswold gardens.

The Ebrington Arms pub at the centre of the village dates from 1640, and was voted the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA) North Cotswolds Pub of the Year in 2009, 2010 and 2011. It has held two AA Rosettes for food since 2010.

Nearby attractions include the National Trust's Hidcote Manor and private Kiftsgate Garden.



G. F. Nicholls THE VILLAGE GREEN – BROADWAY

Broadway is a village and civil parish within the Cotswolds, located in the county of Worcestershire, England. It is situated in the far southeast of Worcestershire and very close to the Gloucestershire border, midway between the towns of Evesham and Moreton-in-Marsh. It is sometimes referred to as the "Jewel of the Cotswolds."

Broadway is an ancient settlement whose origins are uncertain. There is documentary evidence of activity in the area as far back as Mesolithic times. In 2004, the Council for British Archaeology's Worcestershire Young Archaeologists' Club found evidence of early occupation. Their fieldwork uncovered a large amount of Roman and medieval domestic waste and, most importantly, a large amount of worked Mesolithic flints, raising the possibility that the site might have been a stopping point for hunter-gatherers. It gained the name Bradsetena Gamere (Broad Village) around the 9th century and underwent a number of changes until the modern spelling 'Broadway' became common usage in the 16th century.



G. F. Nicholls WINCHCOMBE



G. F. Nicholls FAIRFORD



G. F. Nicholls BOURTON ON THE WATER

Bourton-on-the-Water is a village and civil parish in Gloucestershire, England, that lies on a wide flat vale within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Much of the village centre is a designated Conservation Area.

Bourton-on-the-Water's high street is flanked by long wide greens and the River Windrush that runs through them. The river is crossed by five low, arched stone bridges. They were built between 1654 and 1953, leading to the nickname of "Venice of the Cotswolds".

The earliest evidence of human activity within the Bourton-on-the-Water area was found in the Slaughter Bridge gravel-spread, where Neolithic pottery (dated c. 4000 B.C.) was discovered. A Roman road, Icknield Street (also known as Ryknild Street), ran from the Fosse Way at Bourton-on-the-Water to Templeborough in South Yorkshire. Ancient Roman pottery and coins discovered in the village itself give clear evidence of extended Roman occupation.



G. F. Nicholls LOWER SLAUGHTER

Lower Slaughter is a village in the Cotswold district of Gloucestershire, England, 4 miles (6.4 km) south west of Stow-on-the-Wold. The village is built on both banks of the River Eye, a slow-moving stream crossed by two footbridges, which also flows through Upper Slaughter. At the west end of the village there is a 19th-century water mill and a chimney for additional steam power. There is a ford where the river widens in the village and several small stone footbridges join the two sides of the community. The name of the village derives from the Old English term "slough" meaning "wet land".

Lower Slaughter has been inhabited for over 1,000 years. The Domesday Book entry has the village name as "Sclostre". It further notes that in 1066 and 1086 that the manor was in the sheriff's hands. Lower Slaughter Manor, a Grade-II listed 17th-century house, was granted to Sir George Whitmore in 1611 and remained in his family until 1964. The lords of the manor resided in the property until 1961.



G. F. Nicholls BURFORD

Burford is a town on the River Windrush, in the Cotswold hills, in the West Oxfordshire district of Oxfordshire, England. It is often referred to as the 'gateway' to the Cotswolds. Burford is located 18 miles (29 km) west of Oxford and 22 miles (35 km) southeast of Cheltenham, about 2 miles (3 km) from the Gloucestershire boundary. The toponym derives from the Old English words burh meaning fortified town or hilltown and ford, the crossing of a river.

The town began in the middle Saxon period with the founding of a village near the site of the modern priory building. This settlement continued in use until just after the Norman conquest of England when the new town of Burford was built. On the site of the old village a hospital was founded which remained open until the Dissolution of the Monasteries by King Henry VIII. The modern priory building was constructed some 40 years later, in around 1580.



G. F. Nicholls OLD STOCKS, STOW ON THE WOLD

Stow-on-the-Wold is a market town and civil parish in Gloucestershire, England, on top of an 800-foot (244 m) hill at the junction of main roads through the Cotswolds, including the Fosse Way (A429), which is of Roman origin. The Old Stocks Inn is named after the original penal stocks that stand on the green right outside the front door. The town was founded by Norman lords to absorb trade from the roads converging there. Fairs have been held by royal charter since 1330; a horse fair is still held on the edge of the town in May and October each year.

Originally the small settlement was controlled by abbots from the local abbey, and when the first weekly market was set up in 1107 by Henry I, he decreed that the proceeds go to Evesham Abbey. On 21 March 1646 the last battle in the first phase of the English Civil War took place one mile north of Stow on the Wold. After initial royalist success, the superiority of the parliamentary forces overwhelmed and routed the royalist forces. Fleeing the field, the royalists fought a running fight back into the streets of Stow, where the final action took place, culminating in surrender in the market square.



G. F. Nicholls BOURTON ON THE HILL



William Matthison MARKET SQUARE

William Matthison was a Victorian watercolourist, many of whose pictures were made into chocolate-box-style postcards. Matthison was born in 1853 in Harborne, now part of Birmingham. At the age of 15 he took evening classes in advanced drawing at Birmingham's Central School of Art and then became a pupil of the Birmingham artist Edward Watson. In 1875 Matthison decided to become a professional artist. He spent the summer of 1877 sketching in south Warwickshire, and settled in the village of Tysoe.

By the time of the 1891 census Matthison was living at 2 Dashwood Terrace, Neithrop with his wife and daughter, plus one servant. They were still at this house in 1901, and Matthison sold his work directly from his studio here. In 1902 the picture postcard industry was just beginning, and Matthison was commissioned by Robert Peel to paint over 70 views of the University and City of Oxford. The cards were sold exclusively by E. Cross of Pembroke Street, at seven for a shilling. He was also commissioned to paint scenes of the Lake District, Whitby, and Looe, and painted scenes of London and Cambridge for postcards produced by Raphael Tuck & Sons.



**William Matthison ORIEL WINDOW OF THE HALL,
TRINITY GREAT COURT**



William Matthison THE OLD CASTLE INN

The university hostelries or inns for the accommodation of scholars who lived there at their own charges were intermediate between the town lodging house and the college, which they both anticipate and supplement. A number of scholars joined together, elected their own principal, and paid him at a fixed rate for board and lodging. At first, therefore, the university like the town hostel was a private enterprise, scholars undertook the charge of them in their private capacity. The head of the hostel was called the Principal. Later on these institutions changed their democratic character. The government passed entirely into the hands of the principal, certain oaths were exacted of him, and he kept a list of the scholars in his house. The principal collected a rent from the inmates, though in some hostels the accommodation appears to have been free.



William Matthison CLARE COLLEGE AND BRIDGE FROM THE CAM—AUTUMN EVENING

Clare Hall was erected on the site of University Hall, a house for scholars founded during the chancellorship of Richard de Badew who obtained the king's licence for it on February 20 1326, when he was lodged at Barnwell. In the next reign (1344, 18th of Edward III.) it is referred to as "the hospice belonging to Cambridge university."

This hall, like Peterhouse, originated in two hostels purchased for the university in the street running parallel to the High Street, from the present site of Queen's to the back gate of Trinity.

Twelve years later Elizabeth de Burgh sister and co-heiress of Gilbert Earl of Clare founded her college and in 1340 she obtained possession of University Hall, and decreed in 1359 that it should thenceforth be known as the "House of Clare".



William Matthison QUEENS' COLLEGE

FROM THE RIVER FRONT

Both King's and Queens' Colleges have offered hospitality on several occasions to English sovereigns. Henry VI. came to lay the foundation stone of King's in 1441 and was at King's Hall in 1445-6 (when he laid the foundation stone of his second college), in 1448-9 and in 1452-3. Edward IV. visited the university in 1463 and 1476.

On the left is seen the garden front of the President's Lodge. The wooden bridge designed by Etheridge (1749) is known as the Mathematical Bridge. In the distance are the two old mills—the King's Mill and the Bishop's Mill.

Henry VII. paid five visits to Cambridge and stayed at Queens' in 1498 and again in 1506 when he occupied a chamber near the audit room. It was on this occasion that he attended the service for the eve of S. George's day in King's College chapel clad in the robes of the Garter. Henry VIII. was by his father's side during this visit, and came again in 1522.



E. Harrison Compton - Stanley House

Edward Harrison Compton (11 October 1881 – 6 March 1960) was a German landscape painter and illustrator of English descent. Compton was born in Feldafing in Upper Bavaria, Germany, the second son of notable landscape painter Edward Theodore Compton. He received his early art training from his father, and after a period of study in London at the Central School of Arts and Crafts settled back in Bavaria. Like his father he was inspired by the Alps to become a mountain painter ("Bergmaler") working in both oils and watercolour. However, an attack of Polio at the age of 28 meant that he had to find more accessible landscapes to paint in Germany, England, northern Italy and Sicily. He also provided illustrations for several travel books published by A & C Black. Compton exhibited at galleries in Munich and Berlin, and also in England at the Royal Academy in London and in Bradford. He died in Feldafing in 1960. He had two sisters, both of whom were artists: Marion Compton, the flowers and still-life painter, and Dora Keel-Compton, flower and mountain painter.



E. Harrison Compton

Shrewsbury House (The “Bear and Billet”)



E. Harrison Compton - The Falcon Inn

The Falcon Inn is a public house in Chester, Cheshire, England. It stands on the west side of Lower Bridge Street at its junction with Grosvenor Road. The Falcon is recorded in the National Heritage List for England as a designated Grade I listed building. The building formerly incorporated part of Chester Rows, but it was the first building to have its portion of the row enclosed in the 17th century. The building originated as a house in about 1200 and was later extended to the south along Lower Bridge Street, with a great hall running parallel to the street. During the 13th century it was rebuilt to incorporate its portion of the row. It was rebuilt again during the late 16th and early 17th centuries. The house was bought in 1602 by Sir Richard Grosvenor who extensively altered it some 40 years later to make it his town house. During the Civil War he moved his family here from his country home, Eaton Hall. In 1643 Sir Richard petitioned the City Assembly for leave to enlarge his house by enclosing the portion of the row which passed through his property. This was successful and it set a precedent for other residents of Lower Bridge Street to enclose their portion of the rows, or to build new structures which did not incorporate the rows.



E. Harrison Compton - Chester Castle and Bridge

Chester Castle is in the city of Chester, Cheshire, England. It is sited at the southwest extremity of the area bounded by the city walls. The castle was built in 1070 by Hugh d'Avranches, the second Earl of Chester. In the 12th century the wooden tower was replaced by a square stone tower, the Flag Tower. Prominent people held as prisoners were Richard II, Eleanor Cobham, wife of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and Andrew de Moray, hero of the Battle of Stirling Bridge. During the Wars of the Roses, Yorkist John Neville, 1st Marquess of Montagu was captured and imprisoned at the castle following the Battle of Blore Heath 1459. He was released from captivity following the Yorkist victory at Northampton in 1460. Outside the outer bailey gate was an area known as the Gloverstone where criminals waiting for execution were handed over to the city authorities. The Great Hall was rebuilt in the late 1570s.

During the Civil War Chester was held by the Royalists. The castle was assaulted by Parliamentary forces in July 1643, and January & April 1645. Following the civil war the castle was used as a prison, a court and a tax office. During the 1745 Jacobite rising a gun emplacement was built on the wall overlooking the river.



E. Harrison Compton – The Phoenix Tower



DOVE COTTAGE, GRASMERE.

A. Heaton Cooper - English Lakes: Water-Colours

Alfred Heaton Cooper (1863–1929) was an English watercolour artist. Cooper was born in Halliwell, Bolton, Lancashire, England. After leaving school, he worked as a clerk but moved to London in 1884 to study art under George Clausen. He embarked on a period of travelling, first north to Yorkshire, then to Morocco and finally Norway, setting up a studio beside the fjord at Balestrand. He returned in 1894 to Bolton, to the Lake District where he believed there was a market for his work amongst visiting tourists. Apart from his watercolours of the Lake District, and scenes of Norwegian fjords (especially Balestrand), Cooper also provided illustrations for several travel guidebooks published by A & C Black. He died in the Lake District in 1929. The family business he founded still exists today as an art gallery and shop, the Heaton Cooper Studio, in Grasmere, Cumbria.



RYDAL WATER

A. Heaton Cooper RYDAL WATER

Rydal Water is a small body of water in the central part of the English Lake District, in the county of Cumbria. It is located near the hamlet of Rydal, between Grasmere and Ambleside in the Rothay Valley. The lake is 1,290 yards (1.18 km) long and varies in width up to a maximum of 380 yards (350m). The lake is both supplied and drained by the river Rothay, which flows from Grasmere upstream and towards Windermere downstream. Numerous walks are possible in the surrounding hills, as well as a walk around the lake itself, which takes in Dove Cottage and Rydal Mount, both homes to William Wordsworth, and Rydal Cave, a former quarry working. At the western end of the lake, steps lead to Wordsworth's Seat, which is considered to have been Wordsworth's favourite viewpoint in the Lake District. White Moss House, at the northern end of the lake, is believed to be the only house that Wordsworth ever bought. He bought it for his son Willie, and the family lived there until the 1930s. Close by is the historic Rydal Hall.



STEPPING-STONES, SOUTHWAITE.

A. Heaton Cooper STEPPING STONES SOUTHWAITE

Stepping stones or stepstones are sets of stones arranged to form a simple bridge or causeway that allows a pedestrian to cross a natural watercourse, such as a river; or a water feature in a garden where water is allowed to flow between stone steps. Unlike other bridges, they have no spans. Although their origin is unknown, stepping stones, along with log bridges, are likely to have been one of the earliest forms of crossing inland bodies of water devised by humans. In traditional Japanese gardens, the term "iso-watari" refers to stepping stone pathways that lead across shallow parts of a pond. Using iso-watari for crossing ponds, or shallow parts of streams, one can view the fish and plants around or in the pond, like carp, turtles, and waterfowls. It works like a bridge, in a slower way of crossing. Today, stepping stones are commonly used by mountaineers and hikers as a makeshift way of crossing uncharted or unanticipated streams and torrents. They may occur alongside a ford. The Drukken Steps in the Eglinton Woods of North Ayrshire in Scotland were a favourite haunt of poet Robert Burns.



WASTWATER AND SCAWFELL.

A. Heaton Cooper WASTWATER AND SCAWFELL



GRANGE IN BORROWDALE.

A. Heaton Cooper GRANGE IN BORROWDALE

In the Borrowdale Valley some 4 miles from Keswick is the small and attractive village of Grange in Borrowdale, reached over the striking two arched bridge, a popular stopping place for picnics or a visit to a cafe. These small settlements have been in existence for a very long time and often their name gives a clue about their history. Grange means a farm, usually belonging to a monastery. In this case the monks of Furness Abbey built a monastic grange here in medieval times. The well known double arched bridge was built in 1675. The Borrowdale valley runs for some ten miles from the high fells, with 977m Scafell Pike the highest summit, down to the shores of Derwentwater. Beyond Grange the valley narrows into the spectacular "Jaws of Borrowdale" with road and paths squeezed into a gorge. With dramatic suddenness the scene changes to one of rich pastures bordered by dry stone walls spread across the flat valley floor. The wide panorama of mountains surrounding the head of Borrowdale are revealed in all their majesty.



DUNGEON GHYLL FORCE.

A. Heaton Cooper DUNGEON GHYLL FORCE



Wilfrid Ball CHILBOLTON, TEST VALLEY

Wilfrid Williams Ball was born in London on 4 January 1853. His younger sister Rosamund became a noted Victorian poet. Ball began exhibiting in 1877 when a small etching was accepted for a Royal Academy exhibition, and with this impetus he decided to quit his job and become a full-time artist. He gained his first substantive notice when James Abbott McNeill Whistler admired a series of etchings of the Thames River that he did in 1881–82. He followed these up with two more etching series, one focused on the Isis River and the other on the town of Stratford-on-Avon. In 1900, one of his etchings was awarded a bronze medal at the Paris Exhibition. Although Ball continued to make etchings, his major success came from watercolors of rural landscapes and marine subjects, especially in the counties of Buckinghamshire, Surrey, Norfolk, Sussex, Wiltshire, and Hampshire. He exhibited frequently at the Royal Academy; the Royal Society of Painters, Etchers and Engravers; the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours; and other venues.



Wilfrid Ball - Sopley

Sopley is a village and civil parish situated in the New Forest National Park of Hampshire, England. It lies on the old main road from Christchurch to Ringwood, on the east bank of the River Avon. There has been settlement in the area since the Bronze Age and it has existed as a manor since before the Norman conquest. Sopley is listed in the Domesday Book of 1086. Before 1066 it had been held by one Edric, but by 1086 it belonged to William son of Stur. By that time 4 hides of the manor and all the woodland had been absorbed into the New Forest. At the end of the 13th century, records are found of two distinct manors of Sopley. One of the manors was for two hundred years part of the lands of the Earls of Ormond. The other manor was owned, first by the Le Moyne family, and then, like nearby Ibsley, by the Stourton Barons. In the middle of the 16th century, both manors were sold to the Berkeley family, and the two manors became one again.



Wilfrid Ball - Lymington

Lymington is a port town on the west bank of the Lymington River on the Solent, in the New Forest district of Hampshire, England. The earliest settlement in the Lymington area was around the Iron Age hill fort known today as Buckland Rings. The hill and ditches of the fort survive, and archaeological excavation of part of the walls was carried out in 1935. The fort has been dated to around the 6th century BC. There is another supposed Iron Age site at nearby Ampress Hole. Lymington itself began as an Anglo-Saxon village. The Jutes arrived in the area from the Isle of Wight in the 6th century and founded a settlement called Limentun. Lymington was famous for salt-making from the Middle Ages up to the 19th century. There was an almost continuous belt of salt workings along the coast toward Hurst Spit. From the early 19th century, Lymington had a thriving shipbuilding industry, particularly associated with Thomas Inman, builder of the schooner *Alarm*, which famously raced the American yacht *America* in 1851. Much of the town centre is Victorian and Georgian, with narrow cobbled streets in the area of the quay. Lymington particularly promotes stories about its smuggling. There are unproven stories of smugglers' tunnels running from the old inns and under the High Street to the town quay.



Wilfrid Ball - PORTCHESTER



Wilfrid Ball - SHEET MILL, NEAR PETERSFIELD

Sheet is a village and civil parish in the East Hampshire district of Hampshire, England. It is 1.1 miles (1.8 km) northeast of Petersfield. The first mention of Sheet was in a charter dated 70AD. The next mention is in the Domesday Book of 1086. During the period between 1147 and 1265 Sheet was divided between the Manor of Mapledurham, Durford Abbey and the Prior of St Swithin. The tax returns for Sheet were recorded in 1373 and came to £9.

The first Sheet landowner to be named in an historical document was William Levechild, early in the 15th Century. By 1526 Sheet had a taxable population of 16. In 1536 Durford Abbey was dissolved, and with it the only hospital for the area's needy. In 1597, when the Borough of Petersfield was purchased by Thomas Hanbury, the boundary between it and Sheet was fixed in what is now Madeline Road. The oldest building in Sheet, Old Sheet House in Adhurst Hill, was constructed in 1670.



**J. Hamilton Hay THE DOCK BOARD OFFICES FROM THE
CANNING GRAVING DOCK**

Painter and printmaker James Hamilton Hay was born in Birkenhead, Liverpool, England, in 1874. In the late 1890s he left for Cornwall to study at St. Ives, under Algernon Talmage and Julius Olsson; he participated for the first time in the Liverpool Autumn Exhibition in 1895, where he would return annually for the rest of his career. Painting was his primary focus, with major influences including James McNeill Whistler, Spencer Gore and the Camden Town Group. By 1909, he had established a following in England. He did not pursue etching with any seriousness until around 1912, when he learned the drypoint technique from Francis Dodd. He took to the new medium and between 1913 and 1916 he etched 53 plates and exhibited frequently with the London Group.



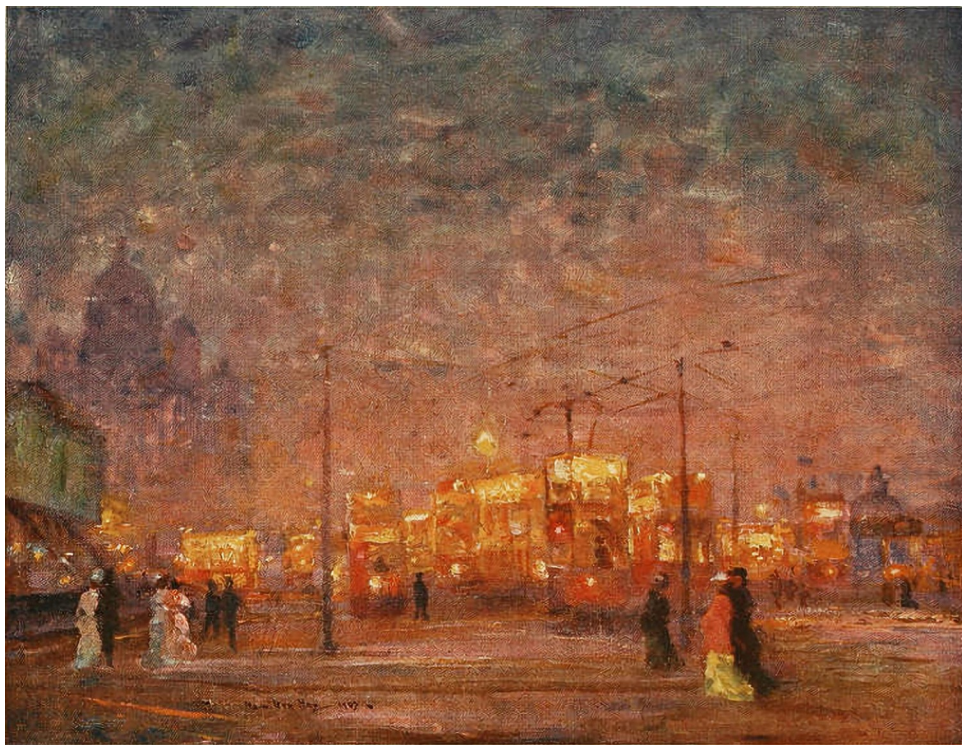
J. Hamilton Hay THE LUCANIA

RMS Lucania was a British ocean liner owned by the Cunard Steamship Line Shipping Company, built by Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company of Govan, Scotland, and launched on Thursday, 2 February 1893. RMS Lucania was the largest passenger liner afloat when she entered service in 1893. On her second voyage, she won the prestigious Blue Riband to become the fastest passenger liner afloat, a title she kept until 1898. Lucania and Campania were partly financed by the Admiralty. Cunard received Government money for constructing to admiralty specifications and use in the naval reserve when required by the government. Lucania and Campania had the largest triple-expansion engines ever fitted to a Cunard ship. These engines were also the largest in the world at the time, and still rank today amongst the largest of the type ever constructed.



J. Hamilton Hay Bold Street

Bold Street in Liverpool was originally laid out as a ropewalk; a long thin area of land used in the manufacture of rope (the area is now known as 'Rope Walks'). They measured the rope from the top of Bold Street to the bottom because it was the standard length needed for sailing ships. It is known for its cafés and for the Church of St Luke, which is situated at the top end. The bottom end leads into the area surrounding Clayton Square, which is part of the main retail district of central Liverpool. Liverpool Central, a major hub of the Merseyrail rapid transit/commuter rail network, can also be accessed via an entrance on Bold Street next to The Lyceum, a post office which was Europe's first lending library. The middle area contains bars as it leads towards Concert Square, a square containing clubs and bars, and the top end contains more independent shops and cafes. For the most part, Bold Street is pedestrianised and cars do not have access.



J. Hamilton Hay ELECTRIC CAR TERMINUS—PIER HEAD

The current Southend Pier was preceded by a wooden pier built in 1830. In 1851, a narrow gauge horse tramway was introduced to convey goods and visitors to the pier head.

Construction of the current pier commenced in 1887, and the plans included provision for an electric railway. Construction of the line commenced in 1888, with electrification being carried out by Colonel R. E. B. Crompton. By 1890, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (1.2 km) of 3 ft 6 in (1,067 mm) gauge single track had been laid, and a single toast rack style car was in use.

By the following year, the line ran the then full pier length of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles (2.0 km) and trailer cars were in use. The system expanded, until eventually, by 1930, four trains, each made up of seven cars, were running on a line that was double track throughout.



J. Hamilton Hay ST. JOHN'S MARKET



Sutton Palmer GODALMING—A BIT OF THE OLD TOWN

Harold ("Harry") Sutton Palmer (28 December 1854 – 8 May 1933) was an English watercolour landscape painter and illustrator. Sutton Palmer was born in Plymouth in Devon, England, and studied at the Royal College of Art for two years, winning a gold medal for his work.

He exhibited in London - at the Royal Academy (RA) from 1870, Fine Art Society, Leicester Galleries and Dowdeswell galleries - and in New York City. He was a member of the Royal Society of British Artists (RBA) from 1892 and Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours (RI) from 1920.

He illustrated several travel books for the publisher A & C Black, as well as postcards for A & C Black and Salmon. Sutton Palmer specialised in idyllic rustic landscapes painted in watercolours. He lived in London but painted widely in England and Scotland.

His works can now be found in art galleries such as the Victoria and Albert Museum, Leek Art Gallery and Wardown Park Museum, Luton, and also in private collections.



Sutton Palmer Hampton Court

Hampton Court Palace is a Grade I listed royal palace in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, 12 miles (19.3 kilometres) south west and upstream of central London on the River Thames. Building of the palace began in 1514 for Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, the chief minister of King Henry VIII. In 1529, as Wolsey fell from favour, the cardinal gave the palace to the king to check his disgrace. The palace went on to become one of Henry's most favoured residences; soon after acquiring the property, he arranged for it to be enlarged so that it might more easily accommodate his sizeable retinue of courtiers. Along with St James' Palace, it is one of only two surviving palaces out of the many the king owned. The palace is currently in the possession of Queen Elizabeth II and the Crown. In the following century, King William III's massive rebuilding and expansion work, which was intended to rival the Palace of Versailles, destroyed much of the Tudor palace. His work ceased in 1694, leaving the palace in two distinct contrasting architectural styles, domestic Tudor and Baroque. King George II was the last monarch to reside in the palace.



Sutton Palmer - RICHMOND

Richmond is a town in south-west London, 8.2 miles (13.2 km) west-southwest of Charing Cross. It is on a meander of the River Thames, with many parks and open spaces, including Richmond Park, and many protected conservation areas, which include much of Richmond Hill.

A specific Act of Parliament protects the scenic view of the River Thames from Richmond. Richmond was founded following Henry VII's building of Richmond Palace in the 16th century, from which the town derives its name. (The palace itself was named after Henry's earldom of Richmond, North Yorkshire.)

During this era, the town and palace were particularly associated with Elizabeth I, who spent her last days there. During the 18th century, Richmond Bridge was completed, and many Georgian terraces were built, particularly around Richmond Green and on Richmond Hill. These remain well preserved and many have listed building architectural or heritage status. The opening of the railway station in 1846 was a significant event in the absorption of the town into a rapidly expanding London.



Sutton Palmer - WATER LANE, NEAR EAST HORSLEY



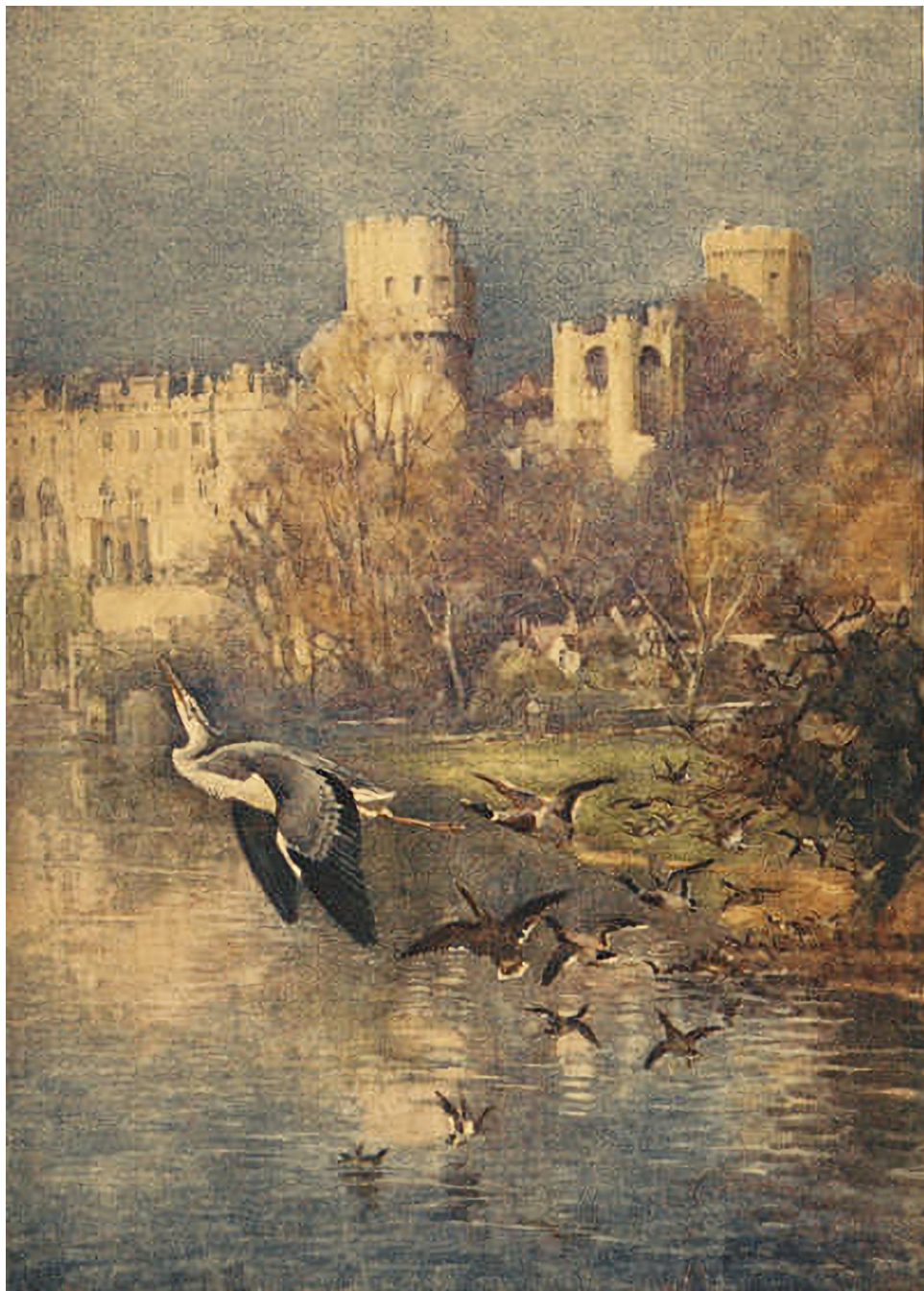
Sutton Palmer - ABINGER HAMMER

Abinger Hammer is a village in the Vale of Holmesdale in Surrey, England. The village is located within the Surrey Hills, approximately midway between the market towns of Dorking and Guildford. The village is named after its water-powered iron forge. The river Tillingbourne was enchannelled in the 16th century, creating a hammer pond, provided water power for Abinger Hammer Mill which worked Sussex-sourced iron. Abinger hammer mill was in operation during the second half of the 16th century. The reputed manufacture of guns for use against the Spanish Armada has no basis in fact; the mill being incapable of casting iron. The waters of the Tillingbourne powered the water wheel which drove the heavy 400 kg (880 lb), hammer of the forge. The forge closed in 1787 despite attempts to save or convert it. A contemporary forge, Finch Foundry, survives in Devon. The clock which overhangs the main road portrays the figure of "Jack the Blacksmith", who strikes the hour with his hammer. The clock bears the motto "By me you know how fast to go". The clock was given in memory of the first Lord Farrer of Abinger Hall who died in 1899. The clock represents the iron industry and the role played by the county of Surrey in the industrial past



Fred Whitehead - HENLEY-IN-ARDEN

Henley-in-Arden (also known as simply Henley) is a town in the Stratford-on-Avon District in Warwickshire, England. The name is a reference to the former Forest of Arden. Henley is known for its variety of historic buildings, some of which date back to medieval times, and its wide variety of preserved architectural styles. The one-mile-long (1.6 km) High Street is a conservation area. Henley-in-Arden is not listed in the Domesday Book and may not have existed until the 12th century. The first record of the town is in a legal instrument drawn during the reign of Henry II. It was originally a hamlet of Wootton Wawen, on Feldon Street, the original route out of the Forest of Arden. In the 11th century, a Thurstan de Montfort constructed Beaudesert Castle, a motte and bailey castle, on the hill above Beaudesert. In 1140, the Empress Matilda granted the right to hold a market at the castle in 1141 and Henley soon became a prosperous market town, conveniently located on the busy Birmingham-to-Stratford road. In 1220 in the reign of Henry III, the lord of the manor, Peter de Montfort, procured the grant of a weekly Monday market and an annual fair to last two days, for the town.



Fred Whitehead - WARWICK CASTLE FROM THE BRIDGE



Fred Whitehead - SALFORD PRIORS

Frederick William Newton Whitehead (also known as Fred Whitehead; 1853 – 12 February 1938) was an English landscape artist and illustrator. Whitehead was born in Leamington Spa in 1853, the eldest child of William and Hannah Whitehead. Frederick grew up surrounded by strong artistic influences. When he was still a child the Irish artist Richard Rothwell (1800–1868) came to stay at Lansdowne Terrace and gave Frederick his first lessons in drawing and painting. Later he received tuition from John Burgess (1813–1874), one of the town's foremost artists. Frederick attended the Leamington School of Art, with his sister Elizabeth Whitehead, before they both travelled to France in 1880. There studied at the Académie Julian in the Saint-Denis district of Paris for three years under Jules Joseph Lefebvre (1836–1911) and Gustave Boulanger (1824–1888). Classes were only held in the winter. During the summer months, Frederick and his sister would travel and paint together in the French countryside. It is thought that his time in France established in him the importance of painting in the open air and observing all the changes in nature.



Fred Whitehead - COUGHTON COURT

The Coughton estate has been owned by the Throckmorton family since 1409. It is an English Tudor country house. The Gatehouse is the oldest part of the house and is flanked by later wings.



Fred Whitehead - DUNCHURCH

Dunchurch is a large village and civil parish on the south-western outskirts of Rugby in Warwickshire, England, approximately 2.5 miles (4.0 km) southwest of central Rugby. The earliest historical reference to Dunchurch was in the Domesday Book of 1086, which mentioned a settlement called Don Cerce. The core of the village has been declared a conservation area because it has many buildings of historical interest. Some of the buildings date to the 15th century are timber framed and still have traditional thatch roofs.

As Dunchurch was located at the crossroads of the coaching roads between London and Birmingham and Oxford and Leicester, it was for centuries an important staging post. At one point there were 27 coaching inns in Dunchurch to cater for travellers. Two of these still remain; the 'Dun Cow' and 'The Green Man. in 1605 the Gunpowder Plotters stayed at the 'Lion Inn' awaiting news of Guy Fawkes's attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament. If he had been successful they planned to kidnap the King's daughter Princess Elizabeth from nearby Coombe Abbey.



Fred Whitehead - SOUTHAM

Southam is a market town and civil parish in the Stratford-on-Avon district of Warwickshire, England. Southam was a Royal manor until AD 998, when Ethelred the Unready granted it to Earl Leofwine. When Coventry Priory was founded in 1043, Leofwine's son Leofric, Earl of Mercia granted Southam to it. The Domesday Book records the manor as "Sucham". The Priory, which in the 12th century became the first Coventry Cathedral, kept Southam until the 16th century when it surrendered all its estates to the Crown in the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The current Manor House dates from the early 17th century. In the medieval era the town minted its own local currency because local people found regular English currency too high in value for everyday use. In the English Civil War Charles I used Southam's mint to make new coins to pay his troops. Southam's Holy Well was used in medieval times by local monks and for hundreds of years as the town's principal water supply. Water from a natural mineral spring feeds the semi-circular Well and pours through the mouths of carved stone gargoyles into the river. The water from the Well was said to cure eye complaints.



Fred Whitehead - GUY'S CLIFFE MILL

The mill was the property of Kenilworth Priory in the 12th century. There are many references in the 16th century relating to two, and later three, watermills under one roof.



Fred Whitehead - PEEPING TOM, COVENTRY

The story of Peeping Tom, who alone among the townsfolk spied on the Lady Godiva's naked ride, probably did not originate in literature, but came about through popular lore in the locality of Coventry.



Fred Whitehead - PALACE YARD, COVENTRY

In November, 1605, Princess Elizabeth was hurriedly brought for safety within Coventry's walls, her tutor, Lord Harrington of Combe, boding evil from the news of the baulked conspirators' wild ride through Warwickshire.



Fred Whitehead - KENILWORTH CASTLE

Kenilworth Castle, in the town of Kenilworth in Warwickshire, England, was founded during the Norman conquest of England.



Fred Whitehead - BADDESLEY CLINTON HALL

Baddesley Clinton is a moated manor house, about 8 miles (13 km) north-west of the town of Warwick. The house probably originated in the 13th century, when large areas of the Forest of Arden were cleared for farmland.



Fred Whitehead - MAXSTOKE CASTLE

Maxstoke Castle is a privately owned moated castle built by Sir William de Clinton, 1st Earl of Huntingdon, in 1345. Clinton died in 1354 but his widow, Juliana Leybourne spent time here even after her next marriage.



Fred Whitehead - ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE

Anne Hathaway's Cottage, the family home of Anne Hathaway, William Shakespeare's wife-to-be. It is here that Anne was born and raised and where the young Shakespeare would have visited her during the early part of their relationship.



Fred Whitehead - CHARLECOTE

Charlecote is a village and civil parish 5 miles (8.0 km) south of Warwick, on the River Avon, in the Stratford-on-Avon district, in the county of Warwickshire, England. The parish touches Wasperton, Newbold Pacey, Wellesbourne and Walton, Stratford-upon-Avon, Loxley and Hampton Lucy. Most of the village is a conservation area. There are 39 listed buildings in Charlecote. Charlecote has a village hall, a 16th-century park called Charlecote Park and a church called St Leonard's Church which was entirely rebuilt in 1851. There are earthworks of a deserted medieval village called "Charlecote" in Charlecote Park. There was also possibly another deserted medieval village in the parish called Hunscore.

The site of Thelsford Priory is in the parish. The name "Charlecote" means 'Free peasants' cottage(s)'. Charlecote was recorded in the Domesday Book as Cerlecote. On the 25th of March 1886 a part of Wellesbourne Mountford parish was transferred to the parish. "Charle Cot" is an alternative name from historical writing for "Charlecote", "Charlcote" is an alternative name for the parish unit.



Sutton Palmer - THE PASS OF KILLIECRANKIE



Sutton Palmer - A HIGHLAND COTTAGE

A Highland scene is, beyond dispute, pleasant enough in its own way; but, looked close at, has its shadows. Here, for instance, is the very fact of one, as pretty as I can remember—having seen many. It is a little valley of soft turf, enclosed in its narrow oval by jutting rocks and broad flakes of nodding fern.

From one side of it to the other winds, serpentine, a clear brown stream, dropping into quicker ripple as it reaches the end of the oval field, and then, first islanding a purple and white rock with an amber pool, it dashes away into a narrow fall of foam under a thicket of mountain-ash and alder.

The autumn sun, low, but clear, shines on the scarlet ash-berries and on the golden birch-leaves, which, fallen here and there, when the breeze has not caught them, rest quiet in the crannies of the purple rock. A little lower, the current plunges, roaring, into a circular chasm like a well, surrounded on three sides by a chimney-like hollowness of polished rock, down which the foam slips in detached snowflakes. Round the edges of the pool beneath, the water circles slowly, like black oil; a little butterfly lies on its back, its wings glued to one of the eddies, its limbs feebly quivering; a fish rises and it is gone.



Sutton Palmer - THE FALLS OF TUMMEL

The River Tummel is a river in Perth and Kinross, Scotland. Discharging from Loch Rannoch, it flows east to a point near the Falls of Tummel, where it bends to the southeast, a direction which it maintains until it falls into the River Tay, just below Logierait, after a course of 58 miles (93 km) from its source in Stob Ghabbar. Its only considerable affluent is the Garry, 24 miles (39 km) long, an impetuous river which issues from Loch Garry. About midway in its course the Tummel expands into Loch Tummel, between which and the confluence with the Garry occur the Pass and Falls of the Tummel, which are rather in the nature of rapids. The scenery throughout this reach is most picturesque, culminating at the point above the eastern extremity of the loch, known as the "Queen's View" (Queen Victoria made the view famous in 1866, although it is said to have been named after Queen Isabel, wife of Robert the Bruce). The chief places of interest on the river are Kinloch Rannoch; Dunalastair, a rocky hill in well-wooded grounds, the embellishment of which was largely due to Alexander Robertson of Struan, the Jacobite and poet, from whom the spot takes its name; Foss; Faskally House; Pitlochry; and Ballinluig.



Sutton Palmer - THE LADY OF THE WOODS



Sutton Palmer - LOCH ACHRAY

Loch Achray is a small freshwater loch 11 km (6.8 mi) west of Callander in Stirling district, Scotland. The loch lies between Loch Katrine and Loch Venachar in the heart of the Trossachs and has an average depth of 11 metres (36 ft). Loch Achray was for a time the home of James "Beag" Stewart (c1410-1470) of Baldorran, the son of James Mor Stewart (known as "James the Fat"), who fled into exile in Ireland when his father Murdoch Stewart, Duke of Albany was executed for treason by James I of Scotland in 1425.

James the Fat would never return to Scotland, and he was unable to inherit the Albany estates, but James "Beag" Stewart was able to secure a royal pardon and return to Scotland. He is the ancestor of the Stewarts of Ardvorlich on Lochearnside, whose family history is recounted by Sir Walter Scott in *A Legend of Montrose*. The south side of the loch is wooded and well served by woodland tracks and forest roads.

The loch is popular with anglers who fish for brown trout. Loch Achray is well known for its sheltered location, giving rise to placid waters offering magnificent reflections of the woodland to the south, the mountains and forests to the north and the majestic crags of Ben Venue to the west.



Sutton Palmer - THE CRAGS OF BEN VENUE



Sutton Palmer - STIRLING CASTLE

Stirling Castle, located in Stirling, is one of the largest and most important castles in Scotland. The castle sits atop Castle Hill, an intrusive crag. It is surrounded on three sides by steep cliffs, giving it a strong defensive position. Its strategic location, guarding what was, until the 1890s, the farthest downstream crossing of the River Forth, has made it an important fortification in the region from the earliest times. Most of the principal buildings of the castle date from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. A few structures remain from the fourteenth century, while the outer defences fronting the town date from the early eighteenth century. Before the union with England, Stirling Castle was also one of the most used of the many Scottish royal residences, very much a palace as well as a fortress. Several Scottish Kings and Queens have been crowned at Stirling, including Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1542, and others were born or died there. There have been at least eight sieges of Stirling Castle, including several during the Wars of Scottish Independence, with the last being in 1746, when Bonnie Prince Charlie unsuccessfully tried to take the castle.

About the Author

Larry W Jones is a songwriter, having penned over 7,700 song lyrics. Published in 22 volumes of island themed, country, cowboy, western and bluegrass songs. The entire assemblage is the world's largest collection of lyrics written by an individual songwriter.

As a wrangler on the "Great American Horse Drive", at age 68, he assisted in driving 800 half-wild horses 62 miles in two days, from Winter pasture grounds in far NW Colorado to the Big Gulch Ranch outside of Craig Colorado.

His book, "The Oldest Greenhorn", chronicles the adventures and perils in earning the "Gate-to-Gate" trophy belt buckle the hard way.



Other books published by Larry W Jones:

A Squirrel Named Julie and The Fox Ridge Fox
The Painting Of A Dream
The Boy With Green Thumbs and The Wild Tree Man
Red Cloud – Chief Of the Sioux
Spotted Tail – The Orphan Negotiator
Little Crow – The Fur Trapper's Patron
Chief Gall – The Strategist
Crazy Horse – The Vision Quest Warrior
Sitting Bull - The Powder River Power
Rain-In-The-Face – The Setting Sun Brave
Two Strike – The Lakota Club Fighter
Chief American Horse – The Oglala Councilor
Chief Dull Knife – The Sharp-Witted Cheyenne
Chief Joseph – Retreat From Grande Ronde
The Oregon Trail Orphans
Kids In Bloom Volume 1
Kids In Bloom Volume 2
Kids Animal Pals Volume 1
Kids Animal Pals Volume 2
Bird Kids Volume 1
Bird Kids Volume 2
Garden Kids Volume 1
Garden Kids Volume 2
Folklore Of Jackson Hole
Henny Penny Meets Chicken Little
Delightful Stories For Children
The 1825 Voyage Of HMS Blonde
Illustrated Stories For Young Children
Sea Sagas – Perilous Voyages
Songbirds And Their Stories

Other books published by Larry W Jones:

The Jungle Book – Mowgli's Brothers

The Jungle Book – Kaa's Hunting

The Jungle Book – Tiger! Tiger!

The Jungle Book – The White Seal

The Jungle Book – Rikki-Tikki-Tavi

The Jungle Book – Toomai of the Elephants

The Jungle Book – Her Majesty's Servants

The Oldest Greenhorn – Second Edition

Life On The Mississippi

Songs Of The Seas

Treasure Island

The Wind In The Willows

Alice In Wonderland

Peter Rabbit

The Secret Garden

Heidi

Cynthia Ann Parker – Comanche Bride

Black Beauty

The Call Of the Wild

Uncle Remus and Brer Rabbit

Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea

The Goodnight-Loving Trail – A Chuckwagon Saga

Ode To Toulee – From Gosling To Goose

China Clipper – Floatplanes Of Pan Am

All his books are available on Lulu.com